WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846.

CONGRESS.

The lamented occurrence of the death and fune ral ceremony of the Hon. RICHARD P. HERRICK, a highly respected member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York, has produced a chasm of two days in the present session of Congress. His death was announced on Monday, and both Houses in consequence immediately adjourned without deing any business. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and both Houses attended it. So that no burness was done on either day.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday. Thursday of next week was fixed upon as the day on which the Debate upon the Tariff bill shall be brought to a close in Committee of the Wholedecision which indicates a disposition in that body towards an early termination of the Session.

IN THE SENATE, a bill having been brought in from the Committee on Military Affairs for the organizing into brigades and officering the volunteers received into service for the Mexican war, Mr. which appear in another part of our paper. In making these remarks Mr. WEBSTER's object appeared to be threefold; first, to express his readiitess to vote for all necessary supplies to carry on the war while it should last; second, to express his opinion, succinctly, but clearly, upon the Government plan of ways and means, or revenue; and, third, to insist, cogently, that the time had come when the people of the United States desired to be informed as to the objects and purposes for which the war against Mexico is hereafter to be prosecuted. He pressed this inquiry strongly; and, we think, the general sense of the country is with him in the feeling that it is time to put the question, and deserted where there is the least probability of their frequent to have an answer.

As to revenue, there was one point in Mr. W.'s observations in which it strikes us he is quite unanswerable; and that is, that the idea of looking to loans and Treasury notes as resources to supply the Treasury, is an idea which must of course repudiate all notion of establishing, for the present, the Subtreasury. These things, it seems clear, cannot go on together.

ment will be carried to England by the steamer of demarcation between the two parties. Divide the Democrati Great Western, which leaves New York on Thurs- and Whig parties of the United States? Let the Govern day lest.

Our Minister to CHINA, Mr. A. H. EVERETT, sailed on Monday morning in the ship Cohota for Indians as Agent or Commissioner for a year or two some the place of his mission. His health is greatly

The intelligent correspondent of the New York Evening Post confirms the giving-out of the Bos- which will seek a vent in a report to massacre. The knife is ton Post that a leading object of the act which has lately passed Congress concerning the Army General Officers is to drive both General Scorr and General Gaines from the public service.

"It is, in fact," says the correspondent referred to, "enacting that Generals Scott and Gaines shall be dismissed at the above designated time, if the · President shall think that the interests of the service require it. This is the first time that I have . known the Senate to yield to the House upon a question of any importance, and the highest credit is due to the firmness of the latter for exacting at the unwilling hands of the Senate this great prospective reform in our military system.

The government organ, in closing an article on the Mexican war, says :

will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor till its righteous objects are secured. We shall not 'stop and negotiate' till we are well assured that we shall not negotiate in vain."

The organ is delightfully indefinite. If we had any means of ascertaining what the Administration regards as the "righteous objects" to be secured by the war, we would then be able to understand the most ambiguous of all organs and the designs of the Government .- Louisville Journal.

MAINE SENATOR .- The dominant party in Maine have great difficulty in agreeing upon a candidate for United States Senator. A caucus of the Senate has rgain nominated Governor ANDERSON, while the Democrats of the House adhere to Mr. HAMLIN. On Friday evening the Democrats of both branches assembled in caucus, when the whole subject was postponed for about a week.

The "Pennsylvanian" is very unfortunate in its efforts to be severe at the expense of the National Intelligencer, its present attempt being still more unlucky than its last. Speaking of our deprecation of the persecution of Gen. Scorr, that paper, of the 23d instant, says that "the Intelligencer pleads the numerous valuable services of this brave and distinguished man as a sufficient cause · for tender treatment at the hands of the Demo-' cratic Press." This is sufficiently true to be allowed to pass without remark. But the Pennsylvanian follows up this observation with the fol-

"How different was it with the Whig press—with the National Intelligencer and Gen. Jackson? Not only did the gallant and immortal generalship of that illustrious captain not save him from ridicule—ridicule of his style as a writer and his literary acquirements—ridicule of his great deeds as a statesman, and that amazing foresight which alonost became prescience itself—but he was hunted down by the beagles of party until the very wife of his bosom became their victim. But now this is forgotten," &c.

When the Editors of the Pennsylvanian shall have gained a little more of the wisdom which comes with experience, they will be more careful how they make charges which they not only cannot es-tablish by proof, but which are wholly destitute of It was our fortune, it is true, to be opposed to the civil administration of Gen. JACKSON hroughout, with the single material exception of the stand that he took when he publicly declared requires that the statue be completed as speedily as practicable. that "the Union must be preserved;" but this Of his ability to make it what the ladies of Virginia desire it paper never "ridiculed" Gen. Jackson personally; never ridiculed or in any manner disparaged his military services; never "hunted him" either up or "down;" never meddled with his personal affairs; never suffered any allusion to be made in its the purpose of completing a work which is destined, remarks co me to his domestic relations, and, least of all, the Richmond Whig, "to be one of the ornaments of our meto "the wife of his bosom," who, unhappily for tropolis, and an enduring monument of the enthusiastic Gen. JACKSON, died before he reached the Presidency. Had it depended upon the National Intelligencer she would have lived to assist him to dispense hospitalities during his abode in the palace. and afterwards to cheer the evening of his days in the repose of the Hermitage.

Snow Storm .- This morning, June 22d, the city of New York was vaited by a storm, or more properly a squall, from the northwest, and on the north side of the city the inhabitants were refrested by a fall of snow for some minutes. Overcoats were not unsomfortable last evening and early this morning.—N. Y. Com. Adv. FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

We received by the last mail from the West two ommunications from the Cherokee country, both most critical, and demands from Congress much 8th instant. nore serious consideration than most of the Members are in the habit of bestowing upon Indian affairs generally. One of these communications being accompanied by the name of the writer, on of our own, for we have no personal knowedge of the matter to which it relates; we give the etter as it stands, without changing a word of it, on the authority of the respectable gentleman from had started, was surrendered without resistance. whom we receive it.

The other letter, unaccompanied by the name of the writer, comes to us under the signature of JUSTICE." with an intimation that the writer is an Officer of the Army, who is responsible, and whose ame can be had if desired by us. Without a responsible name, we could not certainly publish any letter concerning things of which we have so little knowledge; and, even with a name, we should hesitate long before we published a letter containing charges against individuals so grave as those which the writer makes. There are one or two passages WEBSTER took occasion to make the remarks of his letter, however, which we copy in the hope of rousing the attention of Congress to the necessity of close investigation of this subject before definitive action upon it:

"Every road side for miles around Evansville is white with human bones, now bleached by every day's sun, and whose lives have been taken by * * * from those who had the fortune to be interred. During this Spring, since those who were so disposed commenced their crops, not less than seven innocent Cherokees have fallen vicms whilst at work in their cornfields, and when suspecting any thing but that a foul murderer had his rifle levelled just ready to pull trigger and end his existence. In this way have they dragged seven from their fields, which has caused se much fear to be entertained that most of the fields have been

"The troops here for their special protection cannot leave their camps alone, but in bodies and well armed, lest they are

Letter to the Editors, above referred to, as being accompanied by a responsible name CHEROKEE NATION, MAY 24, 1846.

Amid the excitement of the Mexican war, the nation mu not forget the Indians on our border. The unwise acts of the overnment in managing the affairs of the Cherokees in times past have been productive of vast evil. It is now pro-THE OREGON TREATY .- This important instru- posed to mend matters by dividing the nation-drawing a line ment buy off the malcontents, and let them go into the States as citizens, (they are mostly whites and half breeds,) and the matter will be settled, if the Government will put over the man of eminence. The evil does not lie in the Indians, but in our Government, which has mismanaged for them. Let the nation look to it. Something must be done, and that speedily; for there is a wildness growing among these people in daily use; the stabber is lord of the country; peaceable Indians are shot down in the fields by an unseen and unanswerable foe. The two parties do not communicate; both constantly excited by false reports. That desperation should follow such a state of things is not to be wondered at. Let not the Administration lay the flattering unction to their souls that there is no guile on the side they favor. There are unhung villains on both sides. Rascality, in fact, rules the land, and honesty looks on in fear and trembling, not knowing when the time may come for its annihilation.

Let the Government, I repeat, buy off the malcontents and nake peace with the rest by using some proper peacemaker; but do not hatch a cocatrice egg which shall produce like the treaty of 1835. If the Cherokee Nation is divided, the move will be made immediately to have the Chickasaws separated from the Choctaws. Better far consolidate the Indians than

TRIUMPH OF THE LAW.

tives of this State on Tuesday ordered to a third reading a bill to divide the State into districts for the choice of Representatives to Congress by the overwhelming majority of 183 to 35. of the subjects upon which the Radical Democracy of the State have heretofore made stringent opposition ever since the law was passed by Congress. Some few of the leaders still resist, but the sound good sense of the House has prevailed.

The bill divides the State very fairly, both as to politics and population. No county is broken, and each district is as compact as it well can be, while the population is nearly equal. The districts are

aid down as follows:	
Counties.	Population.
Rockingham, Strafford	68,920
Merrimac, Belknap, Carroll	74,231
Hillsborough, Cheshire	68,923
Sullivan, Grafton, Coos	72,368

The St. Louis papers announce the death of Shadrack Penn, Esq., editor of the "Missouri Reporter," in the 56th year of his age.

A. CUMMINGS, Esq. has retired from the manage nent of the Philadelphia " North American." The remaining partner, GEO. R. GRAHAM, Esq., has associated with him in the editorial department of the paper R. T. Conrad, Esq., a gentleman of distin-

We learn from the "Union" that the Mexican General VEGA, now a prisoner of war at New Orleans, has asked perission of the Government, through Gen. GAINES, to leave New Orleans and visit different parts of the United States. The Union intimates that his wish will be acceded to without

f Columbia : Mr. CHARLES H. KEY, whose theme was thousand men from Chihuahua. Modern Heroism;" and Mr. FRANK K. DUNLOP, who delivered an address " on the Progress of the Arts."

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon.

AMES McDowell, of Virginia. The efforts of the Ladies of Virginia to perpetuate in marble the features of the great Western Statesman have been, as they richly deserved to be, crowned with entire success. The contract entered into with Mr. JOEL D. HART, of Kentucky, to be-a life-like representation of the great original-none who saw his bust of Mr. CLAY can doubt. Mr. HART is now in Kentucky. After making a mould in plaster of his illustrious countryman, he will immediately embark for Italy for tropolis, and an enduring monument of the enthusiastic to attend the Funeral. homage paid by the ladies of Virginia to patriotism, genius, courage and integrity, embodied in the person of the noblest man of the age; a man who, by his brilliant public career and by his private virtues, has refuted the maxim of Solon, that 'none can be secure from degeneracy until death has put its seal upon his character." -- Baltimore American.

County Court .- In Baltimore, in the case of Harriet G. C. Sprigg vs. Thomas Irwin, Sr., an action to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff from falling on the pavement before the property of the defendant, the jury, on Saturday, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of sone.

ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY INTO MEXICO.

The steamer Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 13th, having on board a number of officers of a nature to satisfy us of at least thus much: that and soldiers who were wounded in the late conflicts the state of affairs in that country is at this time near Point Isabel. She left Brasos Santiago on the

It is reported that Colonel WILLIAMS, with about five hundred men, left Matamoros on the 6th for Reynosa, sixty miles up the river, he having been ordered to take possession of the town and the miand free from personality, we publish it, as sub- litary stores, guarantying to the inhabitants all their oined. In doing so, we mean to intimate no opin- civil rights, and there to remain until further orders.

> Accounts from Brasos Santiago to the 14th instant bring news of a report that the town of Reynosa, against which the expedition of Col. WILSON

In addition to the above, the Mobile Tribune says "Camargo and Reynosa had capitulated in advance of the vement of General TAYLOR, and he was waiting only the means of transporting his troops up the Rio Grande to march

"The main body of the regular army is on the right bank of the river; Capt. Desha's command and the Washington and Jackson regiments of Louisiana volunteers occupy the left bank. Governor Henderson, at the head of about one thousand Texan troops, reached the banks of the Rio Grande on the 10th instant. Seventeen warriors of the Tonkaway tribe of Indians accompanied the Texans. The sight of these Indians created much alarm to the inhabitants of Matanoros and its vicinity, as they fear that Gen. Taylor will let them loose upon them.

"The Alabama companies, St. Louis and Louisville legions are at Brasos island. Col. Dakin's, Peyton's, Davis's, nd Featherston's regiments of Louisiana volunteers are a

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MOBILE REGISTER.

FORT POLK, POINT ISABEL, JUNE 7. We march to-morrow for Burita, where we shall be staoned for a short time, and prepare for operations in the interior of Upper Mexico. Troops are arriving daily, and there s more to be feared by famine from the large accumulation of our own forces than from an engagement with that of the enemy. The men at the Point are much debilitated by a seere dysentery, so much so as to render them almost totally unfit for service; but few will be able to march from here to Burita. They need better water, a change of food, and

Gen. Taylor will not move into the interior until he has ollected more stores, and established depots along the route f march ; to do which in the hurried and pressed transacons of business here will require weeks, if not months. .

We have here pear four thousand volunteers. Montery ow filled with Mexican troops, and the road to it is through nountain passes that may be defended very successfully by mall number of the enemy. But Gen. Taylor will reduce he city to subjection if he attempts it. Both volunteers and egular army have unbounded confidence in his sagacity, military skill, and heroism. They believe he can accomp whatever he may attempt.

TO THE EDITORS.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 21. GENTLEMEN: Will you allow an old correspond ent, who has studied the spirit of your paper, and snows the high mark, moral as well as political, at which its careful finger undeviatingly points, to ransfer to your columns an impression produced apon his mind this morning by a passage in a lergyman's prayer-an impression so evidently shared by the whole congregation, and receive with such a breathless stillness, that the writer can scarcely be mistaken, either as to the value of the thought, or its recognition and welcome among the intelligent and good? The preacher referred to prays always with singular directness and impresiveness, but, near the close of his prayer this morning, with voice suddenly more subdued, and language so earnestly simple and revering that he emed trusting his utterance for the first time in the conscious presence of God, he pleaded for those who were falling on fields of battle—the wounded and dying, not of our own nation, and whose widowed and fatherless not for us and our ause suffered their bereavement and anguish. spared; that God would inspire this country, through its rulers, with the magnanimity and Christian spirit to listen to the first overtures of peace

nd misgoverned. I speak of transferring my "impression" of this prayer to your columns. But I can do no justice to the devotional beauty and simplicity of the manner and language, and far less can I convey by description any adequate idea of the profoundness of conviction and manifest deep-thoughtedness with which that prayer was burdened. I know not what the feeling was among the other hushed liseners, but for me it threw a far deeper color of responsibility upon our war with Mexico, and when I reached home, the conviction pressed upon me that a great mind, such as this, uttering, in its hallowed place of duty, the results of thought calmer and broader, and of purpose purer and more elevated, than those of other men, should sometimes find an echo beyond the limits of a single congregation. I may add that my tenets are not those of the preacher in question.* He is a Unitarian. But I often go to hear him, attracted (aside from religious views) by the volume of genius and thought that he pours into his sermons, and the healthful stretch of mind got from his scope and liberality.

* Mr. BELLOWS.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST SANTA FE. The St. Louis New Era of the 18th informs us hat a number of wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions, have already started on their way over the prairies, and that Colonel Kearney sends them ahead at fast as he can get them in readiness. More than two hundred draggers have also taken up their line of march, but it is not known when the main body of the troops will start.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express mentions the arrival of a trader at Independence from Santa Fe, having made the trip in twenty days, who brought in-The Annual Commencement of the College or New telligence that the authorities of Santa Fe were for-ERSET at Princeton took place on Monday. Among the tifying the place, and, besides two thousand men speakers in the Junior Class we notice two from the District then under arms, had made a requisition for five

> The Funeral of the Hon. R. P. HERRICK, we have already said, was attended by both Houses of Con-The following gentlemen constituted the Committee of Arrangements and the Pall-bearers

> > COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Carroll, of New York.

Mr. Norris, of N. H.
Mr. Pendleton, of Va.
Mr. Simpson, of S. C.
Mr. Jas. Black, of Pa.
Mr. C. B. Smith, of Ind. Mr. Dunlap, of Me. Mr. Trumbo, of Ky. Mr. Dockery, of N. C. Mr. Abbott, of Mass. Mr. S. Jones, of Geo. Mr. Edsall, of New Jersey. Mr. R Chapman, Ala. Mr. Tilden, of Ohio, A Son and Daughter of the deceased were the only members of his family who were in the city

THE "SORER SECOND-THOUGHT."

PROM THE N. Y. DAILY GLOBE, JUNE 24. We trust that the contemplated meeting of the friends of the " whole of Oregon," which we advised in a previous article, will be postponed until the veil of secresy which hides from the public view the circumstances and facts connected with the reference and ratification of the treaty shall be raised. It will be, if what we have been informed is correct, guilty of the wrong suffer the consequences. an improper movement to call a public meeting without a full knowledge of the facts of the case.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following strictures from a Western Demo cratic paper have so direct a bearing on a question now agitated in Congress, that we can hardly occupy as much space with matter which will be more interesting at this moment to our readers.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPORTER, JUNE 16.

On Saturday last our citizens were astonished to learn the STERLING PRICE, a member of Congress, was in St. Louis with authority to raise an additional regiment of volunteers. N tion for an additional regiment from this State had beer ssued to the Governor of Missouri, as far as could be ascertained; but this Congressman had in his pocket power to act, mendations amounting to such power, received from the War Department, in direct violation of law and in oper nostility to the Constitutions of this State and of the United States. Whilst the War Department was censuring Genera Gaines for making patriotic recommendations to Governors o States, it was itself trampling the constitution and law unde Whence did the War Department or President derive the authority to issue a commission of colonel to Mr. Sterling Price, unless it was designed that he should enter the regular army and recruit for the regular service? It matters not whe ther he had in his pocket a commission of colonel, or a letter to the Governor, directing the latter officer to receive a regiment of which he (Mr. P.) was commander. It was either a direct or indirect violation of the constitution and the law, as well as a wanton disregard of the rights of volunteers. I a regiment elects M1. Price its colonel, it is to be received the Governor; but if it does not, said regiment must not admitted into the public service. The wants of the country have nothing to do with the movement; for we suppose a vo lunteer regiment could fight as well if led by a colonel of its own choice, as if he were dictated to it by an order from Washington. It is virtually declared by the War Departmen to the volunteers for the fourth Missouri regiment, that if they will choose that man for their commanding officer who has been dictated to them, and thus forego their constitutional and legal privileges, they may serve their country in a military capacity; otherwise not. This is a stretch of power far beyond any exercised by Gen. Gaines. We presume the following proclamation or military order from Governor Ford, of Illinois, in reference to the Hon. E. D. BAKER, is based on facts precisely similar to those relating to Mr. PRICE, of Mis-

"Office of the Commander-in-Chief, Springfield, Illinois, June 5, 1846. "The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Executive authority of this State, requesting him to receive a re-giment of infantry, to be raised and enrolled by the Hon. E. D. Baken, as an additional regiment to the three already called for from this State. I hereby express my approval of this requisition: and will accept the regiment so to be raised called for from this State. I hereby express my approval of this requisition; and will accept the regiment so to be raised by Mr. Baker as a portion of the volunteers from this State. Any companies hereafter to be raised, or already raised and organized, who may desire to compose part of this additional regiment, are hereby authorized and permitted to do so by ap-plication to Mr. Baker, who is authorized to appoint a time and place of rendezvous for said regiment; and also to proo for its equipment, transportation, and sustenance.
"THOMAS FORD, Commander-in-Chief."

This is an indirect method of doing what the laws of Con gress and the Federal constitution say shall not be done. It s giving, virtually, a commission of colonel to a designated individual, without first consulting the wishes of the voluners. There is no warrant for such usurpation of nowe The act of Congress, recently passed, declares that regiment of volunteers shall be organized under the laws of their respective States. The constitution of Missouri, the supreme law of this State, provides as follows :

"Field officers and company officers shall be elected by the persons subject to militia duty within their respective commands," &c.

The Federal Constitution directs that armies for nations ourposes may be raised in two ways-directly by the Federal ment for regulars, or through the intervention of the States. Congress has passed a law requiring the regular army to be increased to about 15,000 men, and another law au thorizing 50,000 volunteers to be raised under State authority. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, can officer the regular army, but he cannot interfere with the officering of State volunteers without a palpable violation of tution. If Mr. Price has been directed to recruit for regulars, his nomination for colonel must go before the Senate; but if the Governor of this State has been required to issue a commission to him, under certain contingencies then he has been asked to violate the spirit of both the Fede He prayed that the weaker in battle might be ral and State constitutions, the latter of which provides a

> "The Congress shall have power to raise and support ar mies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

"To make rules for the government of the land and nava

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the Union, suppress insurrections, and gepel inva-"To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the

No provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." We presume that it requires no argument to prove that the volunteers from Missouri are a portion of the militia of this State. They have been called forth by requisitions on the

Governor of the State, and commissioned by the State author ities. The act of Congress so directs, and none of them have for a moment supposed that they constituted a portion of the regular army.

By the Federal Constitution "the appointment of the officers" is reserved "to the States." The Constitution of Missouri directs that said officers of regiments shall be chosen by those subject to duty within their respective commands. Both of these constitutions have been outraged, at least in spirit, in the case of Mr. Price. We have nothing to say as to his qualifications; it is the reserved rights of the States, the constitutions under which we live, the National and State laws, and the prerogatives of the gallant men who volunteer to defend their country, that we feel it our duty to vindicate from outrage. We are not disposed to question now the propriety of a Congressman's deserting his post at Washington at critical moment, but we demand that a Representative of the people shall not be permitted, nay, authorized by the Federal Government, to trample on the laws of Congress for which he has just voted, the constitution which he was sworn to obey, and the fundamental law of the State which he represents. Why is it that this strange favoritism has been shown to Congressmen alone? Why have they been commissioned, and under what authority, to ride rough-shod over the sacred rights of the people? Were there no men in Missouri and Illinois, not Congressmen, competent to lead the patriotic volunteers to battle, or were not those volunteers fit to select their own of ficers, that such unconstitutional orders or dictation must be resorted to? The movements of the gallant Gaines, assailed at headquarters, were harmless, compared with the gross infraction of the reserved rights of the States upon which we have animadverted. If investigation be the order of the day, let it be general and thorough.

it not called for according to law? It can be organized in a her place. week. Or is it not needed, except for the peculiar benefit of The storeship Lexington is shortly to be sent off Mr. Price ? If it is not required for his individual advantage troops, but whether to the Gulf or to the Pacific is not stated. alone, why is the Governor directed to receive a regiment The storeship Relief will be finished this week, and will likewhich he may raise, and none other, instead of one raised by ly soon receive sailing orders. The Preble is completed and Gen. Doniphan, Gen. Parsons, or Gen. Ward? The latter her orders are expected every day. officer has already, we presume, companies enough under his command to form a fourth regiment, and, if promptness be cans—the Reefer, Lieut. Com. Sterrett—sailed on Saturday the most extraordinary hail-storr the chief be can have a regiment ready long before Mr. Ster-last for the Gulf of Maxico. The Petrel, Lieut. Com. Shaw, the object, he can have a regiment ready long before Mr. Ster- last for the Gulf of Mexico. The Petrel, Lieut. Com. Shaw ling Price. Col. Grimsley had nearly a thousand men en- now lies off the Battery, whence she will sail in a day or two, rolled a few weeks ago, and so with other patriotic citizens. The Bonita, under the command of Lieut. T. G. Benham, They were passed by, and an exclusive right given to a Con-still lies at the Navy Yard, preparing to sail in the course of gressman to command a regiment. The necessity of this additional force is not taken into consideration; its reception is made to depend on the contingency of its being commanded by Mr. Price. It is thus constitutions, laws, and the public service are disregarded; and it becomes the duty of the press to demand that such proceedings be speedily checked. care not who is censurable in this matter; let those who are

We do not deny the right of Congress to authorize the President to receive, as a part of the regular army, any number

APPOINTMENT OF MILITIA OPPICERS BY THE of volunteers that may be deemed necessary. In that case all of the officers would have to be comm lent, with the advice and consent of the Senatempany as well as field officers. But Congress has passed such act. Indeed, it has made a law, which the President has sanctioned, directing that "the said volunteers so offering heir services shall be accepted," &c., "whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such companies, battations, &c. shall respectively belong."

The mode prescribed by the Constitution of Missouri we save stated, and it matters not whether the intended outrage be by indirection or otherwise. We regard the action of the War of this Republic, and as tending to break up and Department in the case of Messrs. Price, Baker, and others as serving censure, for more reasons than those already giveneasons affecting the rights of the States and the independe and purity of Congress.

The St. Louis "Republican" (Whig) contains strictures, editorial and communicated, on the same subject, with the following additional information. showing that not only the Colonels of Regiments but other Field Officers have been designated at

Col. PRICE'S REGIMENT.-We had a conversation with Mr. BUTLER, of Marion county, yesterday. He reached this city on Sunday afternoon, authorized to tender the services of two or three companies of volunteers, formed from the Foureenth Division, and to ascertain whether they would be accepted. With this view he waited upon Col. CAMPBELL, Aid of the Governor, and stated his object. He was told in reply that they would be accepted as a portion of Col. Price's regiment, on condition that they would agree to the selection officers already made; that is, Sterling Price for Colonel, D. D. Mitchell for Lieutenant Colonel, and William Gilpin for Major, with other officers of less note-and not otherwise. This is the substance of the conversation, and it will be, we understand, at once communicated to the companies in question We are much mistaken in the volunteers of that region if they do not reject the proposition with contempt. They cannot so far forget themselves as to surrender so important a right, particularly when they know that they have competent mong themselves to whom they would quite as soon entrus their reputation. The answer to these volunteers may be received, we suppose, as the general response to all such inquiries, and we publish it for public information.

FROM NAUVOO.

An extra from the Hancock Eagle, dated at midnight of the 13th instant, furnishes the following threatening intelligence from Nauvoo:

"An armed force (about 400 strong, assembled the pale of law,) now lies encamped within striking distance of the city; and its advance in a hostile attitude is hourly expected by most of the citizens. All possible prepara have been made to receive the shock, should it come, and there are but few at rest to-night who have not arranged to spring into the street at the "tap of the bell," One thing settled-if any armed force should attempt to enter the place, with a mischievous intent, they will have to walk over the dead bodies of three hundred free American citizens, who have recently purchased homes in Nauvoo, and establish ed a residence upon property vacated by the Mormons. The new citizens have solemnly determined, in council ass that they will neither fly from their homes nor be dictated to by an armed force illegally assembled. To use the language of one of the speakers, the thrilling tones of whose voice still

tain that right.'
"On Thursday night a meeting of new citizens was held fo he purpose of consulting upon measures for the public safety. Several gentlemen from Warsaw and other parts of the county all appeared well convinced that the remnant of Mormons were using all possible exertions to get away, and that no grou for complaint existed. In an address delivered by Mr. Roos for complaint existed. In an address delivered by Mr. Roosevelt, we understood him to say that "if others could see what he had seen, they would be satisfied." This relieved the minds of many of much solicitude, and the meeting readily acquiesced in a proposition to appoint a committee at the Carthage Convention.

linger in our ears: 'We have purchased a right to administer

our affairs, and, as far as the law upholds us, we will main-

"This committee visited Carthage yesterday and retu with a proposition that an armed force should be permitted to march within four miles of the place, and that they should be admitted into the town by fifties. This proposal was submit-ted to the new citizens; and, as they agreed that it might create uneasiness and tend to a breach of the peace, it was

re assembled in arms at Golden's Point, it was suggested hat a new committee should visit them and endeavor to duce them to disperse. This was objected to at first, but it was finally agreed upon that a delegation should meet them as citizens of the county.

"The new citizens composing this body visited the hostile camp this morning and returned in the afternoon with proposals of a compromise, which were again rejected, on the ground that the new settlers could not consistently negotiate with an armed force in the attitude assumed by the party at Golden's Point, inasmuch as no promise could be had that all hostile demonstrations would finally cease in case the demands of the avading force were admitted

"A new committee was then instructed to wait upon the with a request from the new settlers that they would disperse.
"In the mean time (pending these negotiations) a general rming has taken place. All manner of weapons have been ed and put in order. Even some of the females are pro collected and put in order. Even some of the females are provided with guns, and we noticed in the ranks to-day a boy not over twelve years of age staggering under the load of a musket. "One of the propositions which have been offered is, to send a force into the city strong enough to put all the remaining Mormons on the lows side of the river, or at any rate to low and the surrounding counties object to, as it will surely entail upon other communities the burden of hundreds of paupers who will not have a roof to shelter them, or food to sub-

st upon.
"The sale of the Temple and the balance of the Church estates would enable the trustees to send off every man, wo-man, and child, and this would have been effected long ago but for the constant agitation which has been kept up in other portions of the county. If hostilities against the place should cease, they can sell out (temple and all) in a few weeks, and wind up Mormonism in Illinois forever. These are the views of the new citizens who have spoken on the subject, and the only rational position which can be taken.
"Our reporter has just returned from the Iowa side of the

as deplorable. They have no shelter whatever, and but a scanty supply of food. Women and children are liable to all the distressing consequences of exposure to the weather, and, if starvation is averted, disease will finish the work.

"No overt act has yet taken place between the bellige-rents. A committee of the new settlers have just called upon us with a request to call upon all the friends of justice and civil liberty within a reasonable distance of this city to com nmediately to their relief. The invading party are about four hundred strong, and have one cannon, designed, as some have asserted, to storm the temple. The force sworn in to act under the sheriff exceeds six hundred men. LATER .- We learn from the reports of steamboat officer

arrived at St. Louis, that up to six o'clock on Monday even ing there had been no acts of violence committed, but the extement and fears of the citizens had not abated.

fornia. In the event of her being sent away, the Macedonian Is a fourth regiment from Missouri needed? If so, why is frigate or steamer Fulton is indicated as a receiving vessel in

One of the three schooners originally built for the Mexi-

the week .- Brooklyn Eagle.

SUGAR IN DISGUISE .- We learn from the New York papers that the examination of sirup recently imported as mo-lasses, on West India account, has resulted in proving it to The specific gravity was from 1.360 to 1.364. The result of the investigation is, that sugar has thus been introduced in disguise at a duty of 44 mills per ib., whereas the tariff imposes a duty of two cents and a half per pound. The Government has been defrauded to an enormous extent, and great the street, and when a rich one is nigh. The effort is not so the street, and when a rich one is nigh. The effort is not so great as many people may imagine, and the action is worthy.

WESTERN OPINION.

FROM THE NASHVILLE ORTHOPOLITAN, JUNE 15. While we maintain that the existing war with Mexico should be prosecuted with vigor until our just rights are acknowledged, and an honorable and permanent peace secured, we cannot but repeat that we are opposed to the further acquisition of territory, as being adverse to the true policy of the nation, and to the genius and spirit of our institutions; as fraught with mischief; as calculated to cause a fearful change in what we have regarded as the destiny dissolve that union of the States which has been the cause, united with our free institutions, of our heretofore unparalleled prosperity. In this opinion we very probably differ from many, perhaps a large majority of our fellow-citizens, who see before the an easy conquest, whose sanguine temperament induces them to look only at the fair side of the picture, and before whose imagination dance visions of glory and boundless wealth. Dazzled by such visions, they look not to the future-to the consequences upon the destiny of this now powerful Republic.

"It is, at a distance, A goodly prospect, tempting to the view; But we ne'er think how sandy's the foundation, What storms will batter, what tempests shake it."

We may see as through a glass darkly, but our esent conviction is, that there is danger to the Republic from this spirit of territorial acquisition which eems to pervade the people, when we have ample territory, and when an extension is not called for by the circumstances of the country or of the people. "We have enough of territory to work out our destiny," and why should we risk the perpetuation of our institutions by an extension of territory which will weaken rather than strengthen our pow er ? " The inheritance of our fathers is large enough for their sons," provided we wisely use the advantages which stand so prominently before us.

The popular passion for acquisition which pre-vails so extensively, and which, indeed, we have not the slightest hope of arresting by any thing we can say, is, in our humble opinion, "hostile, and, if indulged, will prove fatal to republicanism" and to the genius of our institutions, from the war spirit it engenders, and the lust of conquest it encourages. We fear, to use the language of the Philadelphia North American, "that it will excite and corrupt our people, winning them from the higher and nobler duties of peace into military life-a love of plunder and idleness, of violence and crime." These opinions, we know, will be regarded as visionary, as mere "fancy sketches," but the history of the past proves their truth. Human nature is now as it has been in past ages; the progress of civiliza-tion and knowledge may have modified, but it has not changed man's nature. We may boast of more intelligence than other nations, but that intelligence does not prevent us from indulging in dreams of ambition and the glories of conquest. In us true patriotism and true glory repel the idea of engaging in wars of conquest, while they prompt to def our country and its institutions to the last gasp. When we have successfully defended our country against foreign aggression, and secured our just rights, we have accomplished all that patriotism should desire. Having done this, we should return to the cultivation of the arts of peace. "A war with Mexico in support of our just rights," says the paper above referred to, "is a safe as well as a just war; but, distorted to the aims of rapine, there is good reason to apprehend it may result in war with the world. Our contempt of European interference does not render it less formidable. Our defiance may be a bold one, but it will not avert from our country the inevitable consequences." Our rulers should think of these things; the people should think of them; and, while the war is prosecuted to ensure a permanent peace, let us deliberately weigh and consider whether the extension of our territory, which is so much desired by many who have at heart, we well know, the glory and prosperity of their country, be for good or for evil. It is a subect, as we think, worthy of calm reflection

The Alexandria Gazette, noticing the election of Senator McDuffie to be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was made by the votes of the fifty-four forties, says:

"ALL OR NONE."-The 54 40 men in the Senate put Mr. ALLEN at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations because he was for all of Oregon. They have now voted for of it, and says he would not give a decent farm for the whole

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK .- The Adjutant General of the State of New York, in an order issued on the 19th instant, says : " Only enough volunters to constitute between five and six regime of the troops called for by 'General Orders,' dated May 28, 1846, having reported themselves in readiness for enrolment, those who are desirous of becoming part of the force from this State to prosecute the war with Mexico are requested to report their names at this office before the end of the present

Оню.—Thirty-eight companies have reported them for service in Ohio, out of which the Governor has selected thirty, the number required of him, and ordered the remain der to be provided with comfortable transportation to their re spective homes, enjoining it upon them to preserve their or ganization, and pledging himself to give them the preference

A WESTERN HAIL-STORM

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican BELLEVILLE, (ILL.) WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1846.

Knowing that you are ever anxious to get the latest news, and lay it before your readers, I hasten to inform you of something stirring in the way of a storm. At about half-past 2 P. M. to-day our town was visited by a tremendous storm of wind, rain, and hail. The hail was not so severe here as it was a short distance east of this place. The eastern stage was four or five miles from this place, near the residence of Gov. Kinney, when the storm struck it. The hail broke through the top of the stage, knocked the driver down, and the norses ran off. There was but one passenger in the stage, a young gentleman going to Salem, who succeeded in getting out before the horses got under full headway. I have just seen the young man, who returned to this place as soon as the storm abated. His hat was knocked off—I have seen it: it has three holes knocked through, one of the holes di NAVAL.—It is rumored at the Brooklyn Navy Yard that steps are to be immediately taken to fit out the receiving ship North Carolina as a transport for troops destined for Calising. Some of the hallstones have been brought in to this

place, three hours after they fell, as large as a man's fist.

Hogs and sheep were killed by the force of the hail The roof of a house near where this passenger got out of the stage, had holes driven through and the windows knocked in—sash, glass, and all. I have not seen any one from the neighborhood, so as to ascertain what damage has really been neighborhood, so as to ascertain what damage has really been done, or what extent of ground was covered by the storm. Those that have seen some of the hail-stones soon after they fell, think that many were as large as a man's two fists. We have heard that the storm raged more furiously beyond Gov. Kinney's. Take it all in all, you may put it down as one of the most extraordinary hail-storms that has ever passed over

[Extraordinary as these statements may seem, Missouri Republican, we can vouch for the truthfulness of the writer. We learn that a farmer, coming to market from the same quarter, with six dozen of chickens in a coop, saved only half a dozen; the others were all killed by the hall.]

There are ninety-nine places of worship in Boston, costing \$3,246,500, and having accommodations for 84,185 persons.

These churches, &c. are maintained at a yearly expense of contain from 55½ to 58½ per cent. of cane or granular sugar ! These churches, &c. are maintained at a yearly expense of The specific gravity was from 1,360 to 1 364. The result of \$170,286. There are 80 Sunday schools, having 1,864